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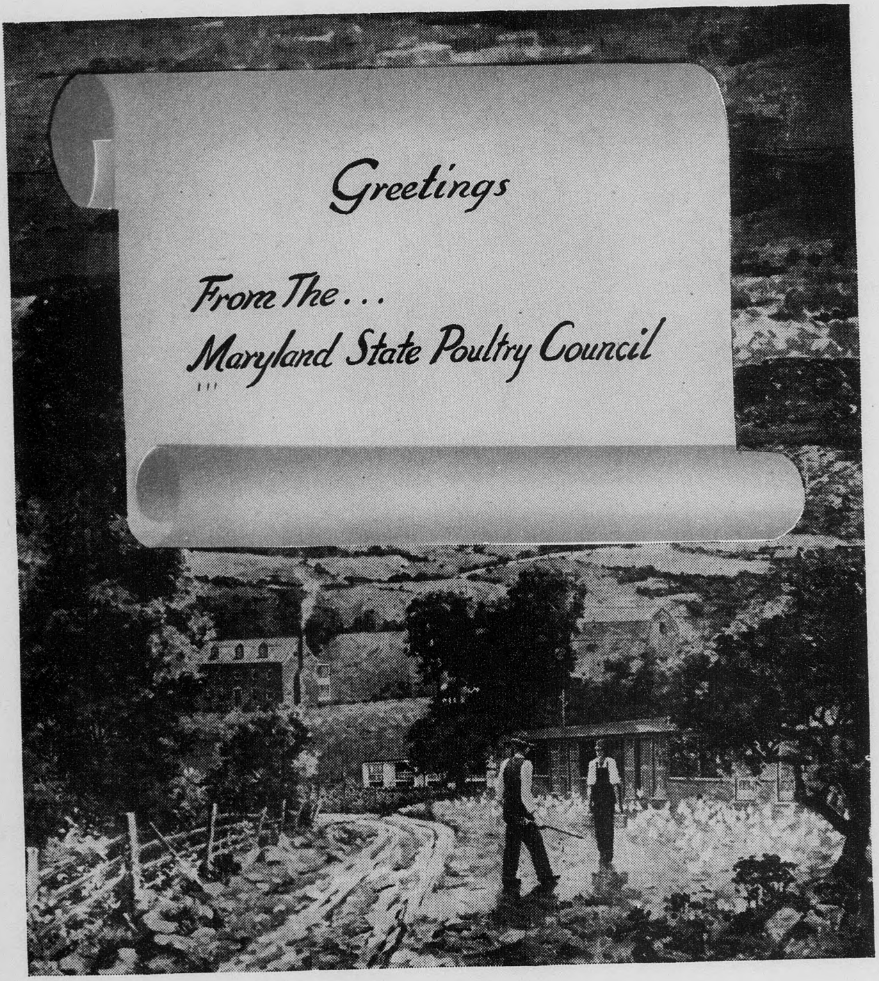
THE 1947
MARYLAND POULTRY
YEARBOOK


Greetings
From The...
Maryland State Poultry Council

PRACTICAL FEEDS FOR D&G FOR PRACTICAL FEEDERS

Reminder . . .

FOR PRACTICAL POULTRYMEN

One of the three determining factors in the raising of poultry is the feed and feeding. For it is the procedure which makes the poultry what it is, no matter how fine the ancestry, or how excellent the environment. D & G Feeds are scientifically balanced, nutritionally correct, wholesome, palatable feeds. Whether you are raising poultry for breeding, laying or marketing, there's a correct D & G Feed for every phase of the poultry's growth. To develop healthy, strong, well proportioned chickens start them on D & G Feeds and keep them fed with D & G . . . it's practical . . . it's smart.

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FREDERICK, MARYLAND

THE 1947

MARYLAND POULTRY YEARBOOK

ORGANIZED 1934

Published by

THE MARYLAND STATE POULTRY COUNCIL

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1946

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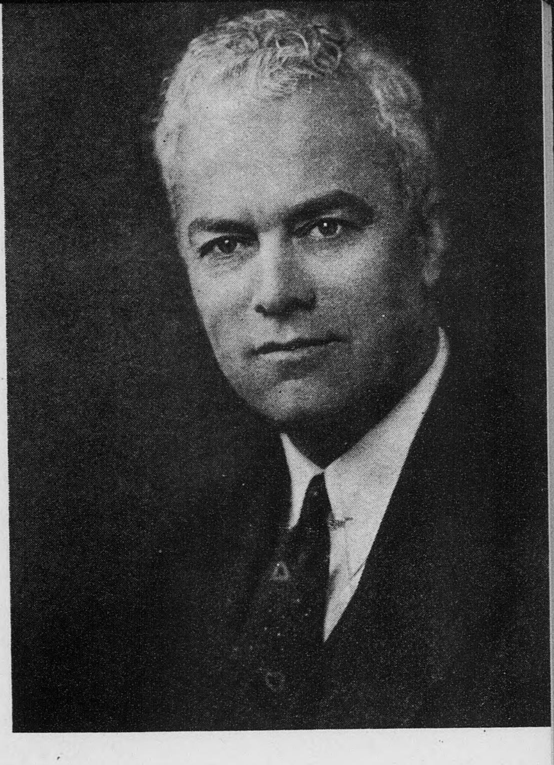
Greetings

to the

Poultry People

of

Maryland



Poultry producers in all parts of Maryland are to be congratulated on their remarkable efforts in egg and poultry meat production during the past year Now that most food products have been decontrolled, poultry producers are making plans to maintain the leading place Maryland poultry products maintained in the markets during the war period.

The Maryland State Poultry Council is rightfully assuming the leadership with plans to develop more profitable strains of broilers, layers, and turkeys, and to improve the quality of eggs and poultry meat. In my humble opinion, these are the two most important problems facing the poultry industry, if it is going to maintain its place as one of the leading branches of agriculture.

The University of Maryland is cooperating with the Council in developing plans to achieve these goals and in addition hopes to improve marketing facilities to reduce marketing costs in order that producers may receive more of the consumers' dollar and at the same time provide the consumer with superior quality products at economical prices.

H. C. BYRD
President, University of Maryland

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Greetings

To The Poultry Producers

of Maryland

Congratulations on the remarkable record made by the poultry industry of the state during the war period, and since V-J Day. It is rather surprising that the value of the industry now exceeds any other industry in the state by about $8,000,000. We should do everything in our power to preserve this lead, which means strenuous work on the part of all of us, producers as well as those who are trying to serve the industry.

I trust that we can promote pullorum disease control work and make immeasurable progress in the near future in building up flocks that can guarantee eggs for our hatcheries. Many of our hatcherymen are sending valuable dollars to other states for eggs when really we should be producing for ourselves.

We are fortunate in having the return of Mr. James Gwin, who is one of our best authorities on marketing poultry products.

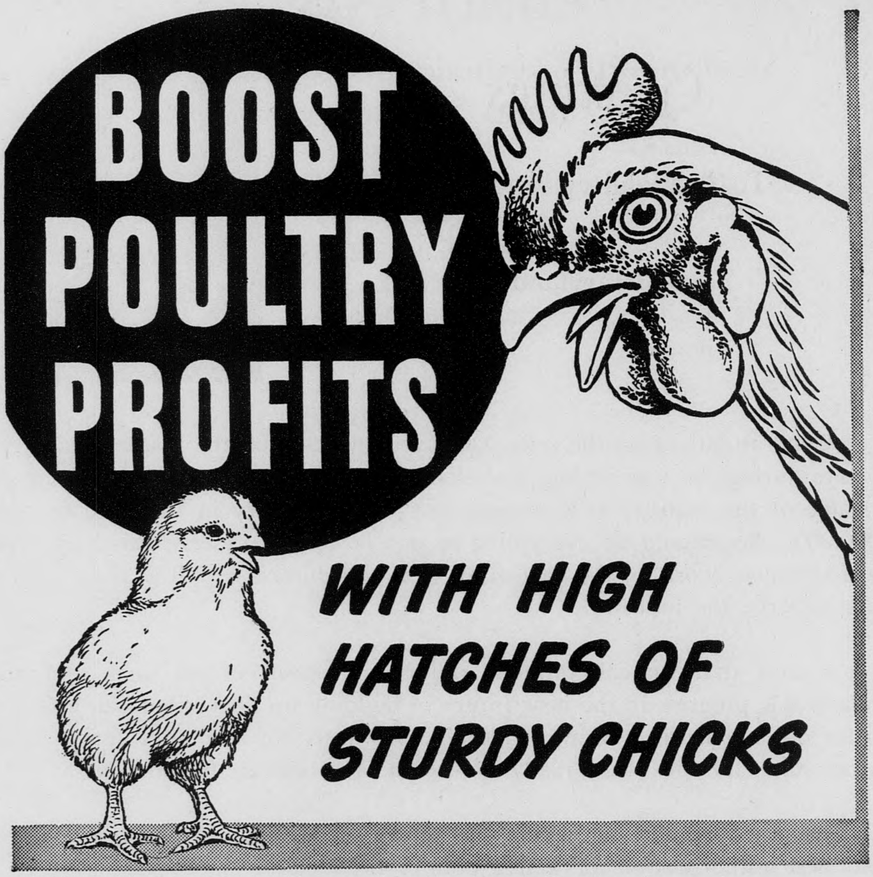
We are rebuilding our Marketing Department with strong personnel and with added appropriations by the Federal Government and State we trust to be in position to render much greater service in this field.

We are also planning to prosecute more vigorously a fresh egg program.

We have a big opportunity in the future. We trust that our Poultry Department, headed by Dr. M. A. Jull, with the return of Mr. W. H. Rice and others, will be in position to serve the poultry industry through research, extension and regulatory work that will enable the producers to meet the problems ahead in the post war period.

T. B. SYMONS,

Dean and Director, College of Agriculture



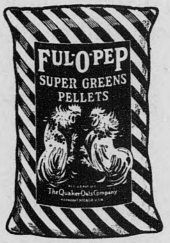
Let Vitamin-Rich Super Greens Pellets Help You Get High Hatchability and Produce Sturdy, Livable Chicks

BREEDING FLOCKS need a ration that's rich in vitamins to help fortify flock health and produce eggs that will give you high hatches of strong, livable chicks. Many of the country's successful poultrymen are giving their birds these necessary health nutrients by feeding vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Super Greens Pellets along with mash.

FUL-O-PEP SUPER GREENS Pellets are fortified with Nature's Richest Vitamin Combination, Concentrated Spring Range*, and other vitamin-rich sources. This vitamin-boost helps breeders produce big, husky, livable chicks with deep yellow-colored shanks . . . helps increase hatchability . . . helps maintain proper feed intake for maximum egg production . . . and helps layers gain stamina and resistance to colds.

YES, THESE VITAMIN-RICH Pellets may help you increase poultry profits. So do as many successful poultrymen are doing . . . fortify your breeding flock with Ful-O-Pep Super Greens Pellets to help keep breeders healthy and get top-quality eggs which yield high hatches of sturdy, livable chicks.

HENS TAKE to Super Greens Pellets readily. Sprinkle a few on top of the mash according to directions. Write today for more information.



*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, Chicago 4, Ill.

POULTRY INDUSTRY FIRST IN GROSS INCOME OBTAINED BY MARYLAND FARMS IN 1945

There are over 35,000 farmers in Maryland engaged in the poultry business. On the great majority of these farms, poultry raising and egg production supplement other farm operations. At the same time, on about 10,000 farms the laying flock contains 100 birds or more. There are over 1,000 commercial flocks in the state, over 600 farms on which 100 or more turkeys are raised each year, and several hundred farms on which broilers and fryers are produced commercially.

There are almost 5,000 farms which obtain their major source of income from poultry and poultry products.

The following figures give the gross income obtained by Maryland farmers in 1945 from several of the more important branches of agriculture. The gross income given for poultry does not include the income from urban flocks, nor from ducks, geese, and guineas.

Poultry	$48,069,000	Cattle and Calves	$9,777,000
Dairy Products	39,051,000	Hogs	6,765,000
Tobacco	21,229,000	Wheat	6,720,000
Truck crops	21,042,000	Fruits	3,825,000

The poultry income was obtained from the following sources:

Broilers	$25,178,000	Farm Chickens	6,655,000
Eggs	12,902,000	Turkeys	2,900,000

Big Increase in Broiler Production From 1938 to 1945

The number of broilers produced in Maryland increased from less than 6 million in 1938 to 28 million in 1945.

Big Increase in Hatchery Output From 1938 to 1945

In 1938 Maryland had about 137 hatcheries with a hatching capacity of about 5 million eggs and these hatcheries produced 15,212,000 chicks. In 1945 there were about 123 hatcheries with about 13 million egg capacity and they produced 73,750,000 chicks.

Results . . .

Is what advertisers expect and get from their messages in Maryland's foremost farm newspaper serving high-buying power families in the heart of the Eastern Shore.

Preston News & Bay Country Farmer

PRESTON, MARYLAND

MORE ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION AND BETTER QUALITY EGGS AND POULTRY

Dr. Morley A. Jull, University of Maryland

During the war-period shortage of red meats for civilian consumption, more eggs and poultry meat were produced than in all of Maryland's history. For the most part, selling poultry products was no problem because the demand was so great. That's past history. From now on, consumers and egg and poultry dealers are going to be quite particular concerning the quality of eggs, broilers, and turkeys they buy. Future competition in producing superior quality poultry products will become keener and keener. Undoubtedly only the most competent producers will be able to continue in the poultry business at their present level of production.

Moreover, poultrymen will of necessity need to produce eggs, broilers, and turkeys more efficiently than during the past few years to secure profitable returns. Also, the eggs and poultry produced will need to be of superior quality if they are going to compete successfully on the better-class markets. In addition, the costs of marketing must be kept at a minimum.

In order to enable Maryland farmers and commercial poultry producers to achieve these goals, it is hoped that certain lines of experimental work may be undertaken in the near future.

Of particular interest to Maryland broiler producers is a cooperative regional research project proposed by the Federal Government to develop meatier type broilers. Maryland is one of 12 Southeastern states expected to participate in carrying on a breeding program to develop strains of broilers noted for rapid growth, fast feathering, high viability, yellow skin, light plumage or light under color, uniform body type, well fleshed breasts. To be able to participate in this cooperative research program, the University of Maryland poultry department needs a poultry breeding house, a brooder house, and other facilities.

Under the Flannagan-Hope Act passed by Congress, three studies have been proposed primarily with a view toward improving the quality of market eggs, broilers, and turkeys and reducing the costs of marketing. The possibility of improving the Baltimore egg market for Maryland eggs of fresh-laid quality will be investigated. Another study will consider the possibility of securing increased prices for Maryland producers of high quality market eggs who ship to out-of-state markets such as New York and Philadelphia. A third line of study will include the relative costs of marketing broilers alive, dressed, and eviscerated and increasing the efficiency of processing superior quality broilers. A fourth research project proposed has as its objective the feasibility of establishing community turkey dressing plants where there are no broiler processing plants in order that high quality dressed and eviscerated turkeys may be produced. Actually undertaking any one of these projects is contingent upon funds being made available under the Flannagan-Hope Act.

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for

GROWTH, HEALTH, AND EGG PRODUCTION

TODAY'S poultry feeding problems make it more important than ever to be sure the feed you buy is properly and adequately fortified with Vitamin D—a vital feed ingredient in the promotion of growth, health and egg production.

Leading feed manufacturers have found "Delsterol"—Du Pont's trade-marked name for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol —an ideal source of this vital ingredient.

"Delsterol" is supplied to feed manufacturers in dry, edible powder form to facilitate accurate, thorough dispersion in mixing. It is chick-tested to assure uniform efficiency. The fact that it is made entirely of domestic raw materials means it is always available.

Further, "Delsterol" is highly concentrated and exceptionally stable. It does not congeal in cold weather, nor impart "off" tastes or odors.

Developed through more than ten years' research, "Delsterol" has now been proved by years of feeding to some of America's finest flocks. For further information about "Delsterol," see your feed manufacturer or dealer, or write direct to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Department M.P. 1, Wilmington, Del.

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for the words
"D"-ACTIVATED
ANIMAL STEROL
(VITAMIN D)
on poultry feed
bags or tags

DU PONT
DELSTEROL*
(VITAMIN D)

THE MARYLAND POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Dr. Chas. R. Davis, Supervisor, Live Stock Sanitary Service, College Park, Md.

The Maryland Poultry Improvement Plan was organized in 1936, for the purpose of coordinating poultry blood testing for Pullorum, and Breed Improvement. The official agency in Maryland is: "The Maryland Poultry Improvement Board." Participation in the Maryland Poultry Improvement Plan is on a voluntary basis, and these flocks connected with hatcheries that sign the agreement for official recognition, as well as the hatchery, are considered as participants in the Plan, provided they meet the necessary qualifications.

PULLORUM TESTING

All official testing for Pullorum in Maryland is done under the supervision of the Live Stock Sanitary Service, and all official testing must be done by a representative of the Live Stock Sanitary Service. Both the rapid whole blood and the tube tests are recognized for chickens. Only the tube test is official for turkeys.

Maryland only recognizes Pullorum-Passed and Pullorum-Clean flocks and hatcheries. If any private testing is done and not reported, the official recognition of the flocks and hatcheries concerned may be withheld. Pullets must have reached at least a 20% rate of production before they are tested. Birds tested too young or before they reach sexual maturity will not give an accurate test. All reactors and-or culls must be isolated and removed from the premises within 10 days after the owner receives his report.

A Pullorum-Passed flock is one in which no reactors were found on the last test. This test must be on all birds on the premises old enough to produce and must have been made within the testing year immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks.

A Pullorum-Clean flock is one in which no reactors are found on the last two tests; these tests must be at least six months apart, and the last test within the current testing season.

A Pullorum-Passed Hatchery can set only eggs from Pullorum-Passed or Pullorum-Clean flocks. A **Pullorum-Clean Hatchery** can set eggs only from Pullorum-Clean flocks.

The first breed improvement stage is the APPROVED in which all males and females must be selected by official FLOCK SELECTING AGENTS. The next or higher breed improvement stage is the CERTIFIED. To be a Certified Flock, all the females in the flock must meet the APPROVED stage and all the males in the flock must be U.S. R.O.P.

An Approved hatchery may set eggs only from Approved or Certified flocks.

(Continued on Page 13)

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Also publishers of

"Who's Who in the Egg & Poultry Industries"

A Certified Hatchery may set eggs only from Certified flocks, excepting cross-bred flocks.

Flocks and hatcheries in Maryland MUST have a Pullorum-Passed or Pullorum-Clean rating along with a Breed Improvement (Approved or Certified) rating. They may have a Pullorum status without a breed improvement rating. However, we like to see them have both.

Flocks and hatcheries in Maryland CANNOT have a Breed Improvement rating alone. They must also obtain a Pullorum Passed or Pullorum Clean rating.

HATCHERIES PARTICIPATING IN MARYLAND POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The following Hatcheries have applied for participation in the National Poultry Improvement Plan in Maryland, during the 1946-47 season. While most of these will qualify, any one interested should check with the State officials for final ratings, as this is not the final classification.

Maryland - U.S. Certified Pullorum-Clean Hatcheries

*Samuel Ahmuty—Odenton, Maryland
*James Alexander—Essex, Maryland

Maryland - U.S. Certified Pullorum-Passed Hatcheries

*W. P. Eckrich—Mt. Airy, Maryland.
Fiery's Hatchery—Smithsburg, Maryland
C. A. Hayes—Thurmont, Maryland
*Edward Hiener—Fork, Maryland

Maryland-U.S. Approved Pullorum-Clean Hatcheries

*H. L. Altenberg—R. 14 Box 332, Balto. 20, Md.
*Elder Farm—Hyde, Maryland
Claude C. Armacost—Finksburg, Maryland
Laurel View Hatchery—Laurel, Maryland
*George D. Quigley—Laurel, Maryland
Spearin's Hatchery—Salisbury, Maryland
*I. E. Stevenson—Hanover, Maryland
*E. F. Windsor—R. 1—Annapolis, Maryland

Maryland - U.S. Approved Pullorum-Passed Hatcheries

Bradley's Hatchery—Easton, Maryland
Bramble Poultry Farm—Chestertown, Maryland
Beck's Hatchery—Mt. Airy, Maryland
*Charles Birch—St. Inigoes, Maryland

(Continued on Page 15)

DRYDEN'S HATCHERIES

Snow Hill, Maryland

Phone 169

"Specializing in Cross Chicks"

Gorton's

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

COD LIVER & FEEDING OILS

MAXIMUM DOUBLE PROTECTION IN BOTH VITAMINS A & D

COD LIVER OILS WITH ADDED VITAMINS A AND D

"G.P. Super"	"G.P."
800D 3000A	400A 2000A

FEEDING OILS

400D—1000A	800D—2000A
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A FAMOUS FAMILY of Vitamin Oils

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CREIGHTON BROTHERS

Breeders of White Leghorns

DAY-OLD CERTIFIED CHICKS

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HATCHERIES (Continued)

Sam Carr—Rockville, Maryland
Cowan's Hatchery—Bowie, Maryland
Cumberland Valley Hatchery—Maugansville, Md.
Geo. J. Dornbush—Prince Frederick, Md.
C. E. Duckworth—Hanover, Maryland
F. C. Engel—Union Bridge, Maryland
Evering's Hatchery—R. 16, Box 69, Baltimore, Maryland
Foard's Hatchery—Rocks, Maryland
Hines Hatchery—Olney, Maryland
Hoag's Norbeck Hatchery—Rockville, Maryland
*B. C. Kinchelo—Clinton, Maryland
Geo. Edward Knox—Finksburg, Maryland
Lawyer's Hatchery—Thurmont, Maryland
*Manor Hatchery—Monkton, Maryland
Maryland Chick Hatchery—Frederick, Maryland
Matthews' Hatchery—Salisbury, Maryland
Milford Hatchery—Randallstown, Maryland
R. C. Morris—Trappe, Maryland
Mt. Airy Hatchery—Mt. Airy, Maryland
Nock's Snow Hill Hatchery—Snow Hill, Haryland
Perdue's Hatchery—Salisbury, Maryland
Rehobeth Hatchery—Rehobeth, Maryland
Rock Hill Hatchery—Preston, Maryland
E. F. Schildt—Taneytown, Maryland
*William Smith—Hanover, Maryland
Southern Maryland Hatchery—Aquasco, Maryland
*Steinemann's Hatchery—R. 2, Bel Air, Maryland
Stonesifer's Hatchery—Keymar, Maryland
*Llyod B. Suit—R. 1, Annapolis, Maryland
*H. George Thompson—Great Mills, Maryland
Truslow Poultry Farm—Chestertown, Maryland
*George H. Vandermast—Essex, Maryland
*Win-Mar Hatchery—Silver Spring, Maryland
N. T. Whittington—Marion, Maryland
Francis H. Wilson—Rising Sun, Maryland

Maryland - U.S. Pullorum-Clean Hatcheries

Esham's Hatchery—Parsonsburg, Maryland
Morris's Hatchery—Bishopville, Maryland
Peerless Hatchery—Showell, Maryland
Hickman's Hatchery—Bishopville, Maryland

(Continued on Page 17)

Baltimore Headquarters for POULTRY MEN

IT DOESN'T "just happen" that poultry men from all over the State and from outside the State, head like homing pigeons for the Lord Baltimore whenever they're in the vicinity. They know that it's right down town at Baltimore and Hanover Streets —— in the business district (which means their calls are within walking distance) —— a few steps from the theatres and the shopping center (which keeps their wives contented while they're busy).

They like the feeling of "welcome" they get when they set foot inside the door —— a feeling that stays with them as long as they're here. They know they'll sleep in thoroughly comfortable, restful beds —— that their appetites will be tempted by dishes irresistibly prepared —— and that they'll enjoy every modern facility and appointment for their convenience and comfort —— and for their entertainment of friends. No wonder this big, modern "home-in-town" has so many friends among the poultry men. Plan to stop at the Lord Baltimore the next time you're in town.

The
LORD BALTIMORE
Hotel

BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND

HATCHERIES (Continued)

Maryland - U.S. Pullorum-Passed Hatcheries

Dryden's Hatcheries—Snow Hill, Maryland
Hastings' Hatchery—Parsonsburg, Maryland
Small & Bull—Pocomoke, Maryland

Hatching Egg Dealers

Maryland - U.S. Approved Pullorum-Passed (Dealers)

Wilmer Fell Davis—Federalsburg, Maryland
Emmit Potts—Hillsboro, Maryland
L. S. Merrikin—Federalsburg, Maryland

Turkey Hatcheries

Maryland - U.S. Approved Pullorum-Clean (Turkeys Only)

*E. H. Burns—St. Michaels, Maryland
*E. Taylor Chewning—Nutwell, Maryland
*Hillside Turkey Farm—Thurmont, Maryland
*Norman Turkey Farm—Charlotte Hall, Maryland
*James G. Rugh—Elkton, Maryland
*A. W. Sattler—Monkton, Maryland
*L. H. Stewart—McDaniel, Maryland

Maryland - U.S. Approved Pullorum-Passed (Turkeys Only)

*William Schramm—Pasadena, Maryland

NOTE: — * Before name donates breeder hatcheries (Hatch only eggs from their own flock).
Revised and final lists are available from C. R. Davis, Livestock Sanitary Service, College Park, Md.

FLOCK SELECTING AGENTS

At the Poultry Improvement School held at the University of Maryland in the summer of 1946, the following parties qualified as flock-selecting agents to select hatchery flocks participating in the Maryland Poultry Improvement Plan.

Sam Ahmuty
Odenton

T. E. Alderton
7540 Allentown Rd., N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Jack Anthony
Hillsboro

Albert Bridenbaugh
White Hall

Theo. W. Brindle
Newhauser Hatchery
Hagerstown

C. Townsend Brown
Rocks

Wm. De Mar
Marion Station

M. Howard Devilbliss
New Windsor

Francis Dulin
Easton

(Continued on Page 19)

VITAMIN A PROMOTES DESTRUCTION OF YELLOW PIGMENTS IN CHICKENS

The reports of other investigators that vitamin A promotes destruction of the yellow carotenoid pigments, to which it is chemically related, were confirmed at Beltsville.

Conclusive proof was obtained also that the paleness of egg yolk, shanks, and skin of chickens fed relatively large quantities of fish oils was due very largely, if not entirely, to the vitamin A in these oils. Pigmentation was suppressed not only by a large day-to-day intake of the vitamin, but also by large bodily stores. There was evidence that the vitamin A, as well as the pigments, was destroyed in the reaction.

In the study of this reaction, the quantities of the vitamin fed were somewhat larger than are ordinarily fed under practical conditions; hence, there remains to be investigated the possibility that this mutual destruction may account for some of the frequently observed losses of vitamin A from mixed feeds.—U. S. D. A.

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FLOCK SELECTING AGENTS (Continued)

Alvey S. Baer
Maugansville

E. L. Beck
Mt. Airy

H. S. Beck
Mt. Airy

H. S. Beck, Jr.
Mt. Airy

Mrs. Mary P. Blundon
Monkton

H. W. Blundon
Monkton

Allen Bradley
Easton

Howard O. Gise
Queenstown

Raymond E. Hart
Centreville

Chester Hayes
Thurmont

F. W. Hilberg
Mayfield Ave.
Baltimore 7

Chas. F. Hines
Olney

Merald E. Hoag
(Norbeck)
Rockville

Katherine M. Hockersmith
Rhodesdale

Chas. L. Holland
205 West 7th St.
Frederick

Lloyd Holsinger
Aquasco

Franklin P. Hurst
Ayrlawn Farms
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Hammond Jeffrey
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Earl B. Kelley
Salisbury

Sam Carr
Rockville

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E. New Market

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Rockville

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Union Bridge

Jos. A. Cushon
Union Bridge

Eugene Cowan
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Robert E. Day, Jr.
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1. *Stimulates* GROWTH... 2. *Prevents* CECAL COCCIDIOSIS

HOW TO MANAGE HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS FOR MOST PROFITABLE PRODUCTION

William Blum, Live Stock Sanitary Service, College Park, Md.

In order to maintain a profitable supply flock, we must consider first the source of chicks in respect to breeding and type of bird. They should be from Pullorum clean stock.

Sell cockerels for broilers as soon as possible when straight run chicks are used. While pullets are growing, they should be kept on good clean range and culled periodically. Before housing your pullets, your hen-houses should be cleaned and disinfected to keep disease, lice and mites under control.

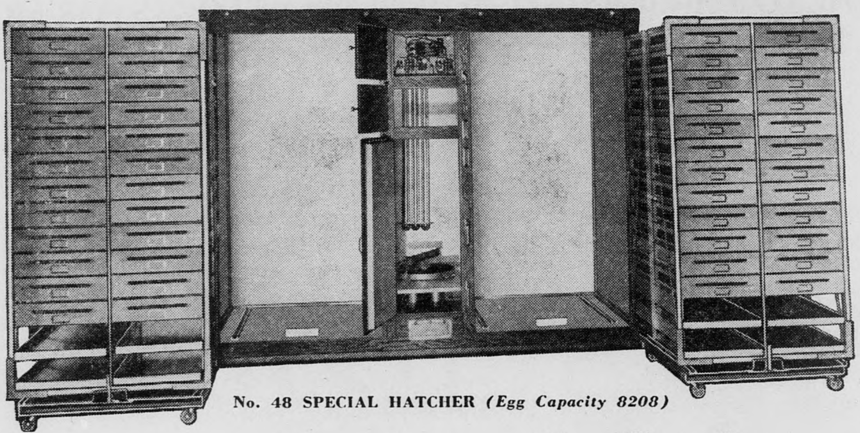
Most hatchery flocks are pullet flocks, while some are mixed with hens. When old hens are kept over they should be housed separately from pullets. To keep flocks producing profitably, it is necessary for the birds to be in good health, to be well fed and well managed at all times. All flocks contain some birds that do not have the ability to produce eggs profitably, so a poultryman must resort to some type of culling program. The time of the year for most intensive culling and selecting is late summer and early fall, when most of our Maryland hatchery flocks are tested for pullorum. Culling must be done periodically from month to month, however, in order to keep the flock producing profitably. Hatchery flock service men should visit each flock several times a year for beter understanding and cooperation between flock-owners and hatcheryman.

In hatchery supply flocks, the male is by far the most important, as he sires ten times the progeny that the female does. For that reason it is wise for the hatcheryman to supply his flock owners with males of Certified and R. O. P. grade, which can be introduced very reasonable at day-old cockerel prices. Both grades will tend to increase production and fleshing quality of his flocks. To secure good fertility, at least 8 males for each 100 females are necessary.

In order to have satisfied flock-owners, the hatcheryman should pay a premium on hatchability of his eggs. This would interest the farmer and would tend to make the flock-owners more willing to cooperate.

A hatchery flock should be culled properly at testing time, reactors removed immediately, houses cleaned, disinfected and surroundings limed and plowed.

The hatcheryman should carry on a sound breeding program. By introducing a limited number of R. O. P. day old males in his key flocks, he can produce Certified males for all supply flocks from these at a very nominal cost.



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DOES INBREEDING HAVE A PLACE IN THE HATCHERY BREEDING PROGRAM?

Dr. Charles W. Knox, Agriculture Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland

First, what is inbreeding? It is simply the mating of relatives. The purpose of inbreeding is to produce purity of stock. However, only close inbreeding, the mating of close relatives such as brother and sister, sire to daughters, or double first cousins will accomplish this to any extent.

The majority of hatcherymen or their flock owners are not equipped to do pedigree breeding. Many realize this and improve their hatchery flocks by purchasing pedigreed chicks from specialized breeders in order to improve the quality of chicks they sell.

Such breeder-hatcherymen in order to produce inbred and hybrid chicks must first of all produce inbred LINES. The definition of inbred lines, is as follows: "Individuals with an inbreeding coefficient of 50 per cent or more and that have no common ancestor in the four immediately preceding generations." This means a breeder must mate brother with sister or their equivalent for at least four successive generations before progeny are obtained with which to produce hybrids.

Hybrids are defined as the first generation resulting from a cross between unrelated chickens which are the progeny from the mating of two or more inbreds with no common ancestor in the four immediately preceding generations. Hence, in order to produce such hybrids one must inbred chickens for at least five or six years to produce inbred lines before the different inbred lines can be crossed to produce the wanted hybrids.

In producing these inbred lines there are many difficulties to overcome, such as poor fertility, poor hatchability, late maturity, low viability and medicore production. At the Beltsville Research Center, however, lines of inbreds were produced without a decrease of fertility, hatchability, or annual egg production. The hybrids, however, gave superior results in annual egg production to the standard-bred Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns, as well as the inbreds in this experiment.

Therefore, it appears that inbreeding and the production of hybrids does not have a place in the hatchery breeding program. However, due to a possible increasing demand for hybrid chicks,the hatcheryman will want to be able to satisfy such demand. He should enter into a contract agreement with some specialist producing hatching eggs for sale from crossed inbred lines so that the hatcheryman can sell hybrid chicks.

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Breeding Flocks Md.-U. S. Approved & Pullorum Passed

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NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS
SEXED CHICKS
BRONZE POULTS
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THE MERITS OF ROP CHICKS

C. W. Hess, ROP Supervisor, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Since the more eggs a bird lays, the lower the production cost and the greater the profit; therefore it should be the aim of every Maryland poultryman to purchase the best stock that he can secure. The original cost of the stock may be a few cents higher per chick when the best is purchased, but at present prices only one or two extra eggs per bird will pay for the higher original cost.

It has been shown experimentally that the physical selection and individual records of birds are no measure of the breeding value of chickens. The true value of a bird as a breeder is determined by her family record: namely, by the performance of the sisters of the individuals. In order to take full advantage of family records a breeder must keep extensive records—including the trapnesting of a large number of pullets each year. This is done by all ROP breeders for, in order to qualify as ROP stock, birds must meet at least the following mininum requirements.

ROP FEMALE. A ROP female must have laid 200 or more eggs, averaging 24 ounces or more per dozen, during the year. The eggs laid must be of good shape and shell texture, and free from tints in white-egg breeds. The bird must be of at least body weight and free from standard disqualifications.

ROP MALE. A ROP male is a son of an ROP female at six months of age or more is of at least minimum body weight, is a good representative of the breed and variety, and is vigorous and healthy. The male must be free from standard disqualifications.

Since the sire and dam of each individual chick hatched under ROP is known, it is possible to determine the breeding value of a bird and his or her family quite accurately. Consequently, real progress can be made in poultry breeding, and every Maryland poultryman should avail himself of this opportunity.

The ROP breeders provide an excellent source for obtaining superior quality hatching eggs, chicks, and adult breeders.

SILVER NITRATE BEST TREATMENT FOR SINUSITIS IN TURKEYS

A 4 per cent silver nitrate solution is still the most efficient cure for infectious sinusitis in turkeys, according to E. McNeil and W. R. Hinshaw, University of Calfornia.

They tried a colloidal silver preparation, argyrol, a collodial silver oxide, and two sulfa preparations. Of the remedies tested, those containing silver were found to be best retained in the sinus, and 4 per cent silver nitrate, in freshly prepared aqueous solutions, proved superior to other preparations.

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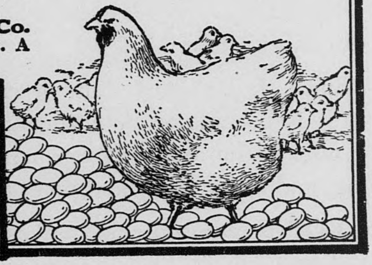

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. . . for better eating by poultry. The better they eat, the better you live! So — buy, feed and recommend Semi-Solid NOW.

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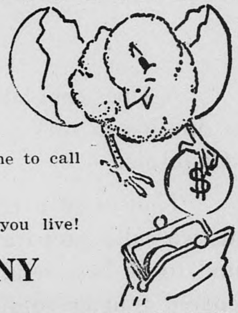

100 PER CENT PULLET FLOCKS ARE MORE PROFITABLE

Prof. Roy E. Jones, University of Connecticut

Poultry production efficiency can be stepped up in several ways, but let us here consider the advantage of keeping 100 per cent pullet flocks.

1. Higher Egg Production—Pullets lay more eggs than hens. In Connecticut, over a period of years, the average increased production in favor of pullets has been better than 50 eggs per birds per year. These 50 eggs are the profit from poultry keeping.

2. Better Distribution of Egg Production—Early-hatched pullets lay heavily during the late summer and fall, coming up in egg size sufficiently fast to produce standard eggs during October and November when egg prices are highest. These pullets should lay well through the year, and when 12 months of production have been completed and room must be found for the next lot of pullets, they can be transferred to laying shelters or barracks houses and will continue in production for two, three, or four months before they go into a molt and are finally sold for meat.

3. Better Livability—Many of our serious poultry diseases are not inherited, but rather are carried over each year from the old stock to the new by contact. Brooding a sufficient number of pullets to fill all laying houses and either disposing of old hens or moving them to other quarters before the pullets are housed, prevents this carry-over of poultry diseases. This recommendation does not present an objection to the breeder carrying over carefully selected hens as special breeding stock, but it does emphasize the necessity of making this selection extremely careful preferably on a trapnest and progeny test basis. While it is better to carry old hens than empty poultry houses, it is still better to carry early-hatched, well bred pullets.

4. More Efficient Use of Equipment and Labor—The efficient use of equipment can best be measured in terms of total cash sales per hen capacity per house or per farm. It is the maximum output from the equipment available that counts. Efficient labor can best be measured in terms of dollar sales per dollar labor costs. Laying houses must be as near full as possible and production must be high to obtain this efficiency.

In brooding chicks, more efficient use of equipment and labor can be obtained by having a large number of chicks of one age kept in flocks as large as may be consistent with good mangament. With running water and an efficient but simplified feeding schedule, it is actually possible to care for more chickens with less labor.

5. Poultry Farm Accounts Support This Practice—Poultry Farm accounts set up with a complete inventory from the beginning to the end of the year and a record of all expenses and receipts, egg production, and mortality, have shown, from the standpoint of dollars and cents profit, it pays to keep 100 per cent pullets.

OUR POLICY FOR THE FUTURE

To help improve tomorrow's poultry and egg market, A&P is concentrating on a progressive program which includes:

1. Co-operation with producers and processors to develop high-quality products. One of many typical projects is the "Chicken of Tomorrow" program, to breed finer, meatier chickens . . . and thus broaden demand, lower poultrymen's cost of production.
2. Large-scale advertising in newspapers, magazines, radio . . . to encourage wider use of poultry and eggs. In more than five thousand A&P retail stores, attention-getting displays and posters push sales to consumers.
3. Quality assurance to millions of A&P customers . . . . through Freshness Control and time-saving transportation.

A&P's ability to satisfy its millions of customers in thousands of retail stores has been dependent on the high-quality standards of progressive producers. Future success in the industry depends on the continuance of this constructive co-operation in the production and distribution of fine-quality poultry and eggs.

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FEED CORRECTLY FOR GREATER PROFIT

Dr. George M. Briggs, University of Maryland

Since feed costs are well over half of the total cost of egg and poultry meat production, the wise poultryman is careful to make every bag of feed do the greatest job possible. Of course, at the same time he should use a good strain of poultry known to have a fast rate of growth, or to have a high level of egg production.

Use a Good Ration

The composition of mashes can vary considerably and it is important when purchasing feed to buy it from reliable manufactures or dealers. Because of the present high cost of feed, one should insist on obtaining a feed that does the job well. This is especially true in broiler production where rapid gains are essential. Make sure that the protein content of the mash is ample, which in the case of broilers, should be at least 20 or 21 percent, and for laying hens, 18 to 20 percent (when equal amounts of scratch grains are used in addition). Now that the feed shortage appears to be over, we have a little more choice in the feeds we buy. Remember that the cost of a mash does not necessarily indicate its feeding value; although it is a pretty good yardstick to follow. All feeds used should be as fresh as possible and not too finely ground.

Special Feed Supplements

When the flock is not too large, it is often desirable to use special feed supplements, such as semi-solid buttermilk, yeast, extra fish meal, or anything of similar nature which promotes feed consumption by virture of the nutrients they contain. A wet mash, moistened with milk or water (if milk is not available) may be used whenever it is necessary to encourage feed consumption.

Deficiences of vitamin A, vitamin D, and riboflavin are the most common vitamin deficiencies found in poultry. The poultryman rarely has to worry about these vitamins, however, when feeding a commercial mash, as such mashes usually contain a generous amount of these and other vitamins. The feeding of a special mineral mixture in addition to a mash is not recommended. It's important, however, to have plenty of oyster shell, or limestone available to laying hens at all times. The purchase of special tonics is not necessary unless disease is present.

A Few Other Feeding Suggestions

As a rule it is a wise plan to follow the feeding directions of your feed manufacturer, given on the tag. Begin feeding chicks as early as possible and keep plenty of mash available at all times for all ages of poultry. Always have sufficient hopper space available. It is suggested that artifical lighting be used when necessary, in order to give the flock a 14-hour day and, hence, a chance to eat more feed. Finally, but very important, have plenty of water fountains containing good clean water.

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LAYING FLOCK MANAGEMENT FOR PROFITS IN EGG PRODUCTION

Dr. Morley A. Jull, University of Maryland

At present the prospects for profits in egg production look good. There are fewer pullets on hand than at this time last year, feed supplies are much more favorable than at any time for several years, and the egg market should be more favorable. During the shortage of red meats early in the fall of 1946, egg consumption was heavy so that large supplies of storage stocks were consumed and relatively good prices should be obtained especially in the early part of 1947.

All this means that flock owners who have good layers and give them the right kind of attention should make money during the coming months. But the flock must be kept in good laying condition at all times.

Now that feedstuffs are more readily available, it should be possible to give the birds better laying rations than formerly. If you have home-grown feeds, write to the poultry department of the University of Maryland for formulas of supplements to add to the cereal grains to provide a well balanced egg laying mash. Be sure to keep up good feed consumption, otherwise the layers may loose body weight and egg production decrease. Stirring the mash in the hoppers once or twice a day helps to increase feed consumption. Feeding moistened mash at noon on top of the dry mash also helps increase feed consumption and maintain body weight. Always keep fresh water before the layers or egg production is liable to suffer. Use watering utensils that prevent spill as much as possible in order to keep the litter dry.

Low mash hoppers that are within easy access of the birds on the floor stimulates feed consumption and helps to maintain good egg production.

Cull the flock regularly to weed out the loafers or you lose money. The most severe culling should be done after March 1 because poor layers at that time rarely lay enough eggs during the rest of the year to pay for the feed consumed.

Keep the laying houses comfortable, providing fresh air at all times but avoiding drafts.

Careful planning of the chore route in managing the flock will save many hours of labor in a year. Feed bins in the poultry house and running water save much time. Arranging the feed hoppers in the laying house for ease in filling saves time. Clean nests, well littered saves time in cleaning eggs.

There is no reason why a well bred flock given good management should not make good profits during the present laying year.

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REVENGE ROOST PAINT—It gassifies from the hens body heat. Kills body lice and feather mites.
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LITTER SPRAY—An effective and economical spray for laying and brooder houses. Has F.D.A. Coefficient 5. Kills germs and red mites.
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NINE POINTS ON GROWING BETTER QUALITY BROILERS

W. H. Rice, University of Maryland

The **Man** in the management determines the quality of broilers produced, which, in turn, determines the degree of success.

Labor. Where special labor is not available for broilers, planning the broods during seasons of light labor demands on the farm is of prime importance to insure the birds receiving the attention necessary to producing quality birds.

Layers, Broilers or Both? Where a good job is done with both small laying and broiler flocks, the disease hazard may not be too great to preclude fair success with both. However, with large flocks many growers have been able to do a better job by specialization, as the hazards of adult carriers of disease are often too great to permit carrying both adult birds and broilers in large numbers on the same farm.

Dirt vs. Concrete Floors. Dirt floors are the rule for broilers in the Del-Mar-Va area, while in other areas dirt floors are seldom used in broiler houses. If a satisfactory type of concrete floor can be designed for Del-Mar-Va conditions, improved santitation in cleaning and maintenance should not only reduce disease losses, but improve the quality of broilers grown with no increase in labor.

Ventilation. Some broiler houses remain in good condition in winter while others in the same community are damp and smelly with birds usually fighting coccidiosis or respiratory infections. Wet houses, coccidosis and respiratory infections often go together with broilers. Wet houses are purely a management problem involving proper heat and ventilation and care of floor.

Range vs. Confinement. Broilers well fed and managed and given outside range are less subject to respiratory infections than confined broilers. The value of sunlight, green feed and relief from crowding should not be over looked. Claims that confined birds weighting heavier at a given age than birds given range more than offset additional losses of birds under confinement is an open question. Most buyers favor birds given outside range.

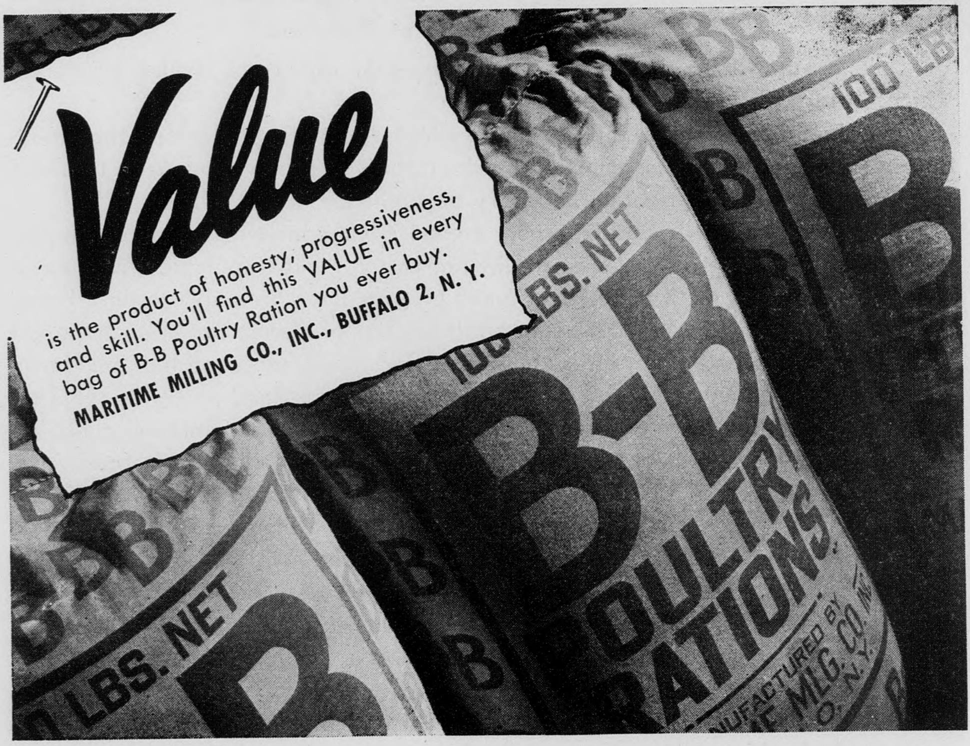
The Chicks. Broiler chicks vary considerably in their breeding, as to type, rapid growth, fleshing, etc. This is true of both crosses and pure breeds. Growers should discriminate in their efforts to secure short-shanked, blocky type, fast growing birds that produce superior type broilers.

Some crossbreds are not as good as some pure breeds for broilers. Improved crosses vs. outbred pure breeds may provide a race for future popularity with broiler growers.

Sexed Chicks. Greater uniformity is usually found in sexed flocks of commercial broilers, and buyers often offer higher prices for sexed over mixed sex flocks. Pullets usually are more uniform and reach market weight a little earlier than when in mixed flocks. Data on value of sexing are needed.

Disease Control Measures. Visitors in the form of neighbors, feedmen, buyers, bag pick ups, "chicken doctors", etc., who visit many farms each day, are often a dangerous menace to broiler flocks. If it is necessary to have a visitor in the flock, provide a pair of disinfected galoshes or boots for him.

One Age or Various Ages? In a retail business, various ages of broilers are an advantage in supplying one's market. However, filling and selling off all houses at one time has distinct advantages in disease control.



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Green Acres Super-Quality Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal is a good meal.

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It'll Pay You To Get the Facts
There are profits ahead in poultry. Make the most of them. Get the facts about Nock's chicks now. See why they have proved profitable for so many poultry raisers - why they can be profitable for you.

Write for full information and reasonable prices on chicks from our Maryland, U.S. Approved - Pullorum Passed Hatchery.

7

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- **Barred Rocks**
- **New Hamps**
- **R.I. Reds**
- **White Rocks**
- **Barred Cross**
- **Sex-Link Cross**

NOCK'S SNOW HILL HATCHERIES
Harold E. & Jennie P. Nock, Owners
185 Washington Ave., Snow Hill, Maryand

1946 Maryland 4-H Poultry Champion

STANLEY STILES

Montgomery County

I was 12 years old when I started a 4-H poultry project in 1941 with 100 New Hampshire baby chicks. My equipment was old and inadequate, but I saved 40 good pullets for layers.

In the spring of 1942 I built a colony brooder house from University of Maryland plans and bought 300 New Hampshire chicks. That summer I built a 24' x 24' Maryland type laying house and housed 135 pullets.

In 1943 my operations were about the same as in 1942, except that I started a retail route to secure retail prices for my friers, eggs and cull hens. My income encouraged me and I planned for a larger business.

In 1944 I started 300 chicks early, moved them to an old house out on range, and placed another 300 chicks in my brooder house. Two broods in 1944 made it necessary to build another 24' x 24' room on my laying house to accommodate the 250 layers I kept that year.

In 1945 I also brooded 600 chicks and kept a laying flock of 250 pullets. This year, I had my first real disease trouble as coccidiosis hit my second brood of chicks. I got busy at once on them and my losses were not so serious. However, I did have to carry over some of my last year's pullets to maintain a flock of 250 layers.

In 1946 the government asked for a reduction in poultry production, so I decided to start only 300 chicks. With the pullets from these and the best of my 1945 pullets, I hope to hold my laying flock at 250 birds.

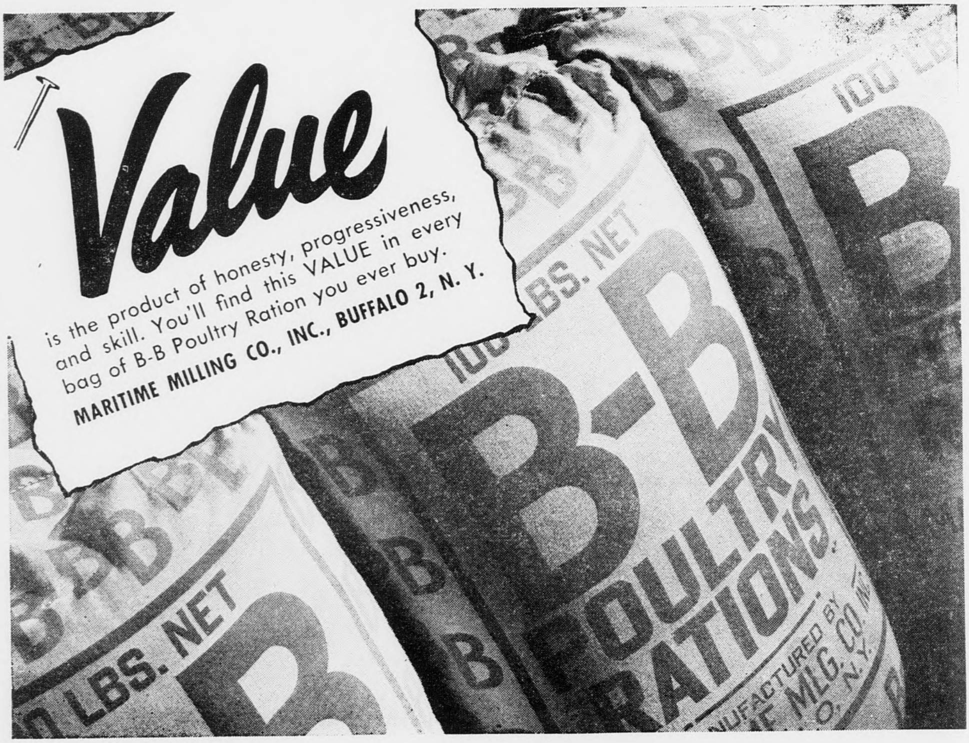
At the Gaithersburg Community Show in 1944 I won several prizes with my birds. I have shown eggs at the 4-H Class at the Maryland Poultry Products Show in Baltimore in 1944, 1945 and 1946. I have learned a lot about eggs in selecting exhibits for this show, as one of my entries scored 98⅛ points and placed fourth in the 1946 show.

In the 5½ years I have been in 4-H Poultry work, products sold show a value of $10,296.54; prize money from exhibits $9.60; value of birds and products on hand $560.00, not including houses and equipment.

We have had no judging contest in recent years, but I would like to enter poultry judging work.

I always call on our county agents for suggestions and follow rigid cleanliness in brooding chicks and managing my layers. I grade and carton all my eggs, dress and wrap all poultry sold, and my present 36 customers in Washington want more than I can supply.

I am planning for 600 chicks and 250 layers in 1947.



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- New Hamps
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NOCK'S SNOW HILL HATCHERIES
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185 Washington Ave., Snow Hill, Maryand

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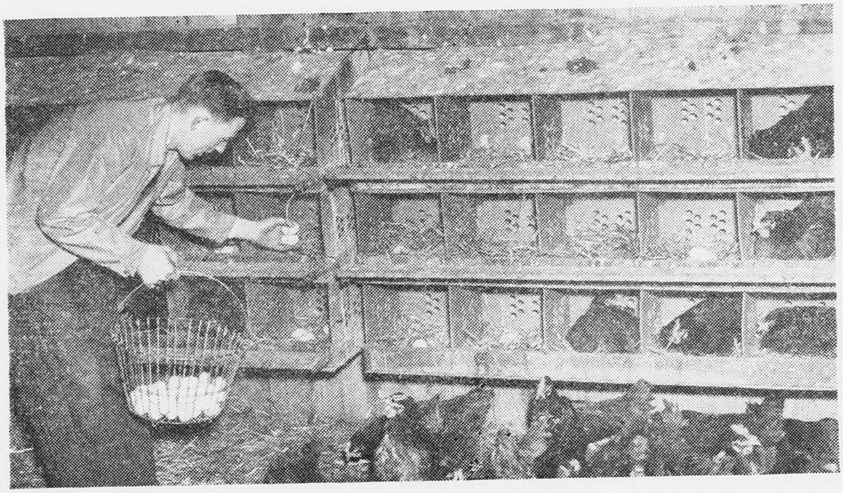

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FOR MORE THAN A GENERATION

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- Alert research and field organizations have maintained Arcady leadership in the Poultry Feed field for more than a generation. Arcady Feeds, always noted for uniform quality, contain every single protein, vitamin and mineral your birds need for growth, vitality and production.
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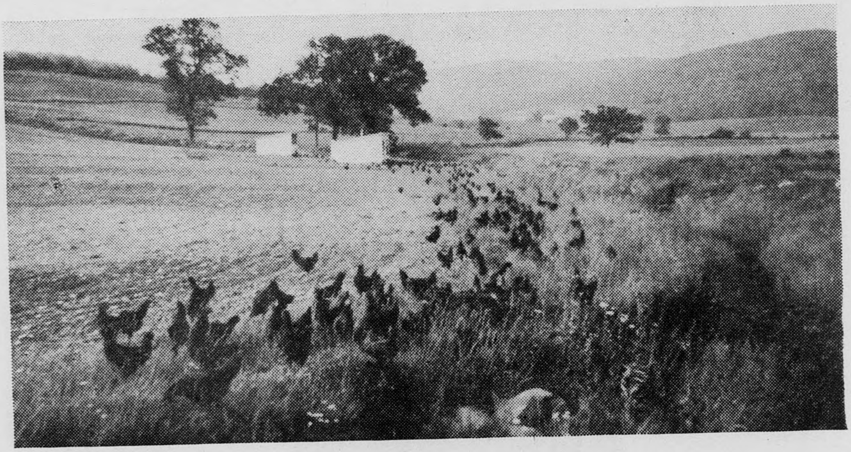

Edgar DeLauter, Thurmont High School

My poultry program began in 1942, when I enrolled in a vocational agriculture class at Thurmont High School. The first year I raised two hundred New Hampshire chicks for broilers. I had such good luck with the first group that I decided to increase the number to 400 broilers for the second year. Everything turned out right and I was liking this poultry business very well, so that the third year I raised 1200 broilers and, in addition, raised 100 Bronze turkeys. The fourth year I further increased my projects and sold 1500 New Hampshire broilers and 150 Bronze turkeys. For the four years, my net profit on these projects totaled over $2,100.00.

I start the boilers and turkeys in a battery. They seem to get off to a much better start if they are kept in a battery for two weeks. I put my chicks in a 20' x 20' brooder house and my turkeys are raised on wire. I have always bought quality chicks and turkey poults from a reliable hatchery, and I have never suffered from any serious losses in my projects.

It has not been possible for me to raise the feed for my poultry projects because of the lack of suitable land on my father's farm. My father raises approximately 3500 turkeys and 3500 broilers each year, beside the rest of his farming program. We have an up-to-date slaughter house which we use to fully dress about 1000 birds per week.

Now that I have graduated from high school, I plan to further increase my poultry program as follows:

(1) Construct a new poultry house.

(2) Increase the number of broilers, so that I will have at least 600 birds on hand at all times.

(3) Rent or buy additional farming land to raise at least part of the grain needed for my poultry. I intend always to raise poultry as a major entreprise in my farming business, and to try to keep up-to-date on problems in feeding, brooding and disease control.

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Feeds for
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Choice of many successful broiler men, for its consistent, dependable quality. A Pillsbury's Best Feed for the money-maker.

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— Frank T. Swain —

DOVER DELAWARE

1946 Maryland F.F.A. Poultry Champion

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Time-saving, Money-Making Feeds for all livestock and poultry

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Pillsbury's Best BROILER MASH

Choice of many successful broiler men, for its consistent, dependable quality. A Pillsbury's Best Feed for the money-maker.

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BENEFITS:

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Dr. F. R. Beaudette

New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey

Newcastle disease affects chickens primarily, although it attacks turkeys quite readily and ducks, and geese, may be affected.

The disease may occur at any season, but most outbreaks are seen during the fall, winter and spring. Outbreaks during the fall and early winter usually affect adults, since few chicks are found on poultry farms during these seasons. During late winter and spring, the disease predominates in chicks. However, the age group affected will largely depend on whether the farm has had the disease previously or not. If the farm has had the disease previously, then the outbreak affects only the new stock, but the young stock usally does not show the disease until after the age of 5 or 6 weeks. If the farm has not been previously stricken, an outbreak will affect all ages, including chicks under two weeks of age.

The first symptom in chicks is gasping and the disease usally spreads through the flock in a short time. Some chicks twist the head and neck, some exhibit an S-shaped crook, others hold the head over the back, and still others hold the head down between the legs. Chicks walk with difficulty and show an inability to coordinate their movements. Excitement increases the nervous symptoms. Some chicks show partial or complete paralysis. In any event, it is the combination of respiratory and nervous symptoms that characterizes Newcastle disease. Mortality sometimes is quite high.

The symptoms in adults are largely respiratory and only a few birds develop nervous symptoms. The conspicuous feature of the disease in adults is the sudden drop in egg production which may reach zero in as short a time as four days. Many eggs have soft shells or are without shells. After a variable time, egg production is resumed and, on the average, is normal in 5 to 6 weeks. However, if the flock goes into a moult, resumption of production is further delayed. And, when production is resumed heavy breeds frequently lay white eggs and the shells are rough, irregular, and the shape may be abnormal.

A postive diagnosis of the disease should be based only on a laboratory diagnosis, and should consist in the direct isolation of the virus itself or the demonstration of neutralizing bodies in the blood stream. If a suspected outbreak of Newcastle disease is encountered, the specimens for diagnosis should be taken to the laboratory by private carrier to prevent the spread of the disease.

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EYE IT, SMELL IT, TASTE IT. You'll find it the fresh, flaky, grain-rich feed you like to see. Our nationwide Buying Department has done an outstanding job of buying the new supplies of grain, mill feeds and protein ingredients. Feed these new-crop Purina Chows and see how birds go for it . . . then watch for the fast growth and heavy production you've always associated with real quality feed.

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POULTRY CHOWS

at the store with the

CHECKERBOARD SIGN

THIN AND SOFT-SHELLED EGGS ARE WASTEFUL

Dr. George M. Briggs, University of Maryland

The problem of thin and soft-shelled eggs is of considerable interest to poultry flock owners. No doubt, thousands of dollars are lost each year by Maryland poultrymen due to faulty egg shells. Many thin-shelled eggs break and all soft-shelled eggs are unmarketable. Following are a few suggestions to prevent such losses, as far as possible:

Calcium Important. The most common cause of thin and soft egg shells is a lack of calcium. Egg shells are made of calcium and, obviously, unless the hen gets enough calcium in the diet, egg with thin shells will be produced. For this reason it is important to have oyster shell, lime-stone,or some other form of soluble calcium available to the flock at all times. These materials are inexpensive and are just as important to the bird as the mash itself. The demands for calcium are especially high in the season of high egg production. Occasionally, during such periods, the hen does not eat enough calcium on her own accord and, at these times, it is advisable to sprinkle several handfuls of the calcium source over the mash hopper daily to encourage intake.

Vitamin D and Manganese Needed. Thin, or soft, eggs shells may also result from a lack of vitamin D, especially during the winter time or in birds in confinement when sunshine is not available. This may be corrected by feeding additional vitamin D oils (fish oils, etc.) or vitamin D powder. Too low a level of manganese in the diet is also known to cause faulty egg shells. Vitamin D and manganese are usually present in sufficient quantities in most commercial mashes, however.

Pullets May Lay Soft Shell Eggs Normally. Pullets which are just coming in production often lay soft-shelled eggs for a period of a week or two. This cannot be prevented when this occurs, as far as is known at present. Make sure, however, that plenty of calcium is available.

Other Possible Causes. Thin and soft-shelled eggs may also be produced by hens in an overly-fat condition, even if ample calcium, vitamin D, and manganese are available. In such cases it is necessary to feed a higher proportion of mash in relation to the amount of scratch grains fed. Faulty eggs may also result from pathological conditions, or from frightening, both of which cause the egg to be laid before the shell is fully formed. Also, in some cases, the condition may be inherited. When all other methods of prevention fail, the best thing to do is to make an attempt to find the hen, or hens, responsible and remove them from the flock.

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REDUCE DEATH LOSSES from TRACHEITIS and FOWL POX

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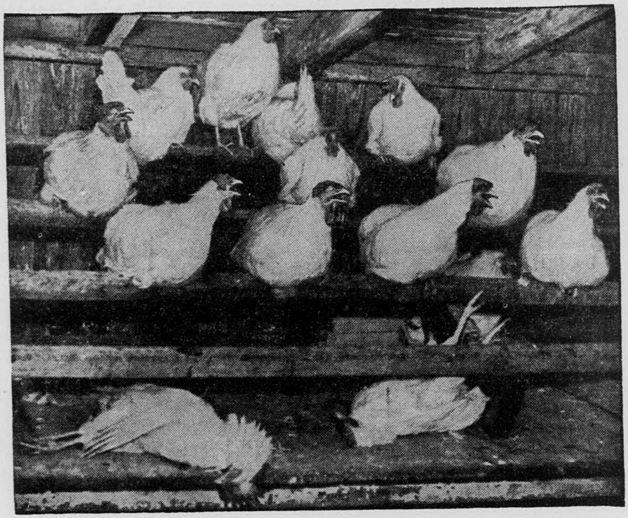
Let Veterinary Science protect your flock against Tracheitis and Fowl Pox. Under the latest ruling from the U. S. Dept. of Agr., all fowl vaccines must be produced by the chick-embroyo (egg - propagated) method.

The year 1938, marked the beginning of VINELAND'S production of EGG-PROPAGATED VACCINES for the Poultry Industry - the same year we were granted the FIRST license by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Now, under the latest government ruling, all fowl vaccines must be produced by the chick embryo (egg-propagated) method which was FIRST used by our laboratory. Here is another example of the vanguard role played by Vineland Poultry Laboratories in servicing the Industry with contamination-proof products which assure flocks lifelong immunity from Infectious Laryngotracheitis and Fowl Pox.

Reduce poultry mortality by making vaccination an essential part of any program to prevent or check losses. The method is simple — inexpensive — and the benefits are great. **Proved on Millions of Birds without Reported Failure.** Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines are produced under an exclusive Biological Control, and an officially approved laboratory technique originated in these laboratories. The result is invisible quality and superior products.

To protect purity and potency, Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines are actually grown only inside of eggs from our own long-time, high disease resistant flock, then vacuum-sealed in glass. These original methods make Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines potent, surer and safer to use.



These birds are suffering from an acute attack of Infectious Laryngotracheitis. Two have succumbed and others are gasping for breath.

Losses up to 70 per cent from acute attacks of Tracheitis are not unusual, yet such losses may easily be prevented through vaccination with Vineland Laryngotracheitis Vaccine.

Because of demonstrated purity and potency, Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines are used regularly by:

156 State and Federal Institutions

All Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines are trade-marked to warn of imitations. Demand the "winged cross" trade-mark shown below.

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Recommended for routine vaccination of young birds, six weeks or older, also for emergency vaccination of laying flocks.

VINELAND FOWL POX VACCINE

Recommended for the routine vaccination of young birds. It may be administered at the same handling as the Tracheitis Vaccine.

VINELAND PIGEON POX VACCINE

Recommended for emergency vaccination of laying flocks where Fowl Pox threatens.

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For the detection of Pullorum Disease. A precision product, tested for accuracy by two independent laboratories, then retested in our own laboratory.

FREE — A very practical, accurate handbook on disease control

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Vineland, New Jersey

DR. ARTHUR D. GOLDHAFT, DIRECTOR

PLANS PRECEDE SUCCESSFUL SALES

Prof. James M. Gwin, University of Maryland

Some Maryland poultrymen sell their products through the best markets that the vast Eastern consuming public can provide. They benefit from these markets during all seasons of the year and normally continue doing business with them for an indefinite period of time.

A study of conditions back of these cases will show that luck and chance have relatively little to do with the favorable market situation in which they operate. The factor that made these producers successful marketers of poultry produtcs was their willingness to put some thought and effort into developing a logical marketing plan that fits their own production conditions. In addition to developing this type of outlet, they endeavored to secure it by producing to meet actual market demand rather than by trying to supply what they thought the consumer should buy. The are willing to continue doing the extra work required to hold their premium market because they find that they receive higher returns for the time spent in performing these extra services than in doing their regular production work.

Producers sometimes ask the distributing agencies to consider their problems in formulating distribution plans. It is, therefore, fair and perhaps profitable to reverse the situation and have the producer consider the problem from the marketer's point of view. Under this procedure the producer often arrives at the conclusion that the merchandising of poultry products is a specialized costly task. They sometimes find that when marketers get a new source of quality product they spend considerable time, effort, and money in an attempt to build special customer trade that will handle it at a premium price. Unfortunately, there are far too many cases where the producer withdraws the source of supply before the project has had a chance to prove its merit. This action spoils or seriously hinders a project that may have developed into an excellent market. Many cooperative managers have seen their associations temporarily weakened by action of this kind. It is truly indicative of the action of a producer who has learned to produce a good product but is using the "hit and miss" system of marketing without a plan. Poultry and eggs are too often sold at, or, near production cost because of this situation.

Plans are required to develop a successful poultry production business. High producing birds are the results of at least a minium of one year's planning on the part of the poultryman and probably many more years on the part of the original breeder. There are far too many Maryland poultrymen who stop their long-time planning activity at the end of the production phase of their business.

Someone must do the grading and packing required by the premium market. The producer's advantage is that it can often be done by his cooperative or on the farm at a price advantage to all concerned. The task of building satisfactory market facilities is one that requires patience and time, but it is usually more profitable in the end if it follows a well developed plan.

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7. Economical. Will lower the unit feed cost.
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USING DDT ON THE POULTRY FARM OR HATCHERY

Geo. D. Quigley, Poultry Department

Experimental work recently completed at the Maryland Agricultural Station indicates that the new wonder drug, DDT, is comparatively safe and is effective when properly used on the poultry farm or around the hatchery.

Upon the poultry form DDT may be used for louse control, bedbug control (yes, bedbugs are found in poultry houses), and for control of flies about the premises. In the hatchery, or around the egg room, DDT is excellent for controlling cockroaches, flies, and if used heavily in dust form, it will do a pretty good job of reducing the population of mice since mice are quite susceptible to the effects of DDT. DDT in dry form rubbed directly upon eggs had no effect on hatchability in 4 tests which were conducted.

Tests conducted at College Park revealed that chickens are quite resistant to the effects of DDT in comparison with toxicity figures for other animals, for the chicken was found to be able to withstand doses many times heavier than those likely to be encountered in the field. For example chickens weighting 3 pounds were only moderately effected with no mortality when given doses of 400 milligrams of pure DDT.

There seems to be no danger to human beings who consume eggs produced in DDT treated pens, nor is there any danger suggested from DDT poisoning if flies killed by DDT are consumed in limited numbers by chickens.

A new method of applying DDT for louse control or layers was worked out, and it is quite possible the method may displace other practices because of low material cost and rapid treatment. In this experiment and in a limited number of commercial flocks the layers were dusted upon the roost at night with 20% of DDT dust. When repeated in 10 days this method was found effective for body lice and shaft lice, with no deleterious effects noted upon the chicken, as measured by appearance or egg production. The residual dust around the roost and droppings board was found in all cases to reduce greatly the number of flies and maggots found there.

DDT was also effective for lice when used in dry form by the pinch method, but it is not superior when so used in comparsion with the more or less standard sodium fluoride.

Quarters sprayed with DDT in oils, or emulsions in water, should be dried out well before replacing the birds.

Unfortunately DDT is not effective against the red mite found in the poultry house, and the use of Carbolineum or other oils continue to be the standard treatment.

A person using DDT should always use the material carefully, and according to directions.

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POULTRY DISEASES EASILY SPREAD

Dr. Carl Frischknecht, Utah State College, Logan, Utah

Poultry diseases are so easily spread that it is surprising that flock owners do so little to prevent their spread.

Infectious agents may escape from the body of an infected bird (1) in the droppings, (2) in discharge from involved organs or parts, and (3) by means of blood-sucking insects. After being expelled or freed from the body of the affected bird, the infection may be passed to susceptible individuals in a number of ways.

Water. Infectious discharges laden with disease germs may be spread by water. In other words, infectious discharges or parasitic eggs falling into the watering trough or pan or pool of water in the yard may be picked up readily by susceptible fowls if care is not taken to prevent such contamination.

Soil. Poultry disease may be spread by means of the soil. It offers a ready harbor for bacteria and parasite eggs, some of which are capable of surviving for long periods of time. This emphasizes the need for raising young chickens on clean land each year, proper disposal of all dead birds, and hauling the litter and droppings out onto the land to be plowed under instead of allowing it to accumulate and contaminate the soil near the poultry house.

Air. Poultry diseases may be spread by air. This applies particularly to diseases of the respiratory tract.

Contact. Contact or matings of infected and susceptible fowls offers a fourth means of spreading disease, not only by actual contact but also by constant contamination of the soil and water to which the birds have access. Always isolate all sick birds and quarantine all adult birds that are purchased or returned from egg laying contests or poultry shows.

Carrier Fowls. A fifth avenue for disease is by the carrier. Carriers are those fowls which although not visibly affected, nevertheless harbor the causative agent of a certain disease. This is particularly true in the case of birds which have undergone infection, recovered, and subsequently harbored the causative agent. It is difficult to detect such carriers. Bcause adult birds are more apt to be carriers of disease than young birds, it is always wise to house pullets and hens separately.

Poultry diseases may also be spread by such carriers as flies, mosquitoes, ticks, fleas, rats, mice, and wild birds.

Hatcherymen in particular, are interested in two additional avenues by which poultry diseases are spread—(1) mechanical means and by (2) shipment of infected eggs, chicks, and fowl from one place to another. Transmission may take place by the hands, shoes, and clothing of attendants and by moving feed and watering troughs or other equipment such as incubator trays, used egg cases, etc., from place to place.

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BREEDING FOR MORE EFFICIENT MEAT PRODUCTION

Dr. Morley A. Jull, University of Maryland

The markets of today are demanding meatier type market birds, whether broilers, fryers, or roasters. Consumers are demanding better fleshed birds with rounder breasts and more meat in proportion to bone.

Producers want chickens that grow rapidly, because rapid growth means efficient utilization of feed. The cost of feed amounts to over one-half of the total costs of producing poultry meat. That's why it is so important that chickens gain weight rapidly for the feed consumed. The fewer the pounds of feed required to produce each pound of gain in broilers, the greater the profits.

When certain animal protein supplements become plentiful, some of our broiler producers on the Eastern Shore will probably be raising broilers averaging 3¾ to 4 pounds at about 13 weeks.

Fast feathering is very desirable in broiler producing strains to avoid bare backs and pin feathers at marketing time. At the University of Maryland the New Hampshires which feathered the earliest grew the fastest. Hatchery operators could soon develop fast-feathering strains for their hatchery flocks by selecting as future breeders those chicks at hatching time with six well developed secondaries or chicks at ten days of age with prominent tails. Poultry breeders and hatchery flock owners should band these chicks and keep them for future breeding work. Go over these birds again at about five weeks and band the largest ones so that they will be kept for the next breeding season; these banded birds are the fastest growing ones. Before any cockerels are marketed, the flock owner should go over his birds and band those with broad bodies and plump breasts; they are the ones to keep to develop a strain of meatier type birds that satisfy consumer demand.

Developing strains of breeding stock with light undercolor would have the advantage of reducing costs of dressing broilers in the dressing plants and would produce more attractively dressed birds, especially when packed in cartons with cellophane tops.

In broiler-producing strains of breeding stock, good egg production is necessary to keep the cost of hatching egg production as low as possible. The higher the production, the fewer the pounds because the cost of feed at present represents more than one-half of the total cost of producing eggs and chicks.

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SAVING STEPS AND TIME

As the result of a study of chore work in caring for hens on eight poultry farms in centeral New York, L. M. Hurd and I. R. Bierly, Cornell University suggest the following ways to save time and travel:

1. Have large pens.
2. Have an automatic supply of water the year round with waste disposal.
3. Arrange to have feed supplies accessible inside the pens by chute or bins.
4. Have all nests near the door where the caretaker enters.
5. Have the egg room in the same building or nearby.
6. Combine as many operations as possible on one trip through the house.
7. Study the chore route for possible improvement.

FEED CONSUMPTION OF TURKEY BREEDING STOCK

Broad-Breasted turkey hens ate 37.1 pounds of feed per hen during the wintering period of November 8 to January 2, and 87.7 pounds during the breeding season of January 3 to May 31, according to Dr. Jesse E. Parker and Prof. O. A. Barton at the North Dakota Experiment Station.

Toms consume 62.4 pounds of feed in the wintering period, and 122.5 pounds of feed per bird in the breeding season.

During the wintering period, mash and grain were kept before the hens at all times in separate hoppers. During the breeding season, however, mash was available all the time, while grain feed was restricted to 4 to 4½ ounces per bird per day.

The average weight of the hens rose from 15 to 18.5 pounds during the wintering period, while the average weight of the toms increased from 23.4 to 31.3 pounds.

KEEP THEM LAYING

The Massachusetts State College Extension Service suggests 10 ways to keep them laying.

1. Adopt a feeding, housing, lighting, management, and culling program that will get every possible egg from your flock.
2. Keep your poultry plant operating at full capacity.
3. Hatch broods of fall and winter chicks in addition to the regular season hatches.
4. Raise an extra 10 per cent of pullets to sell or to house in temporary quarters.
5. Carry a month's feed supply.
6. Order needed supplies and repairs early.
7. Kill all rats.
8. Protect the quality of the eggs you produce.
9. Reduce your indebtedness.
10. Save labor in all places possible.

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C *Get Good Hatchability!*

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THE CONTROL OF FOWL CHOLERA

Live Stock Sanitary Service Laboratory, College Park, Maryland

Although fowl cholera has been known for about a hundred years, it has ravished poultry flocks without a uniform program of control. The disease has caused serious losses in breeding flocks of chickens as well as turkeys ready for market. Also it has been a troublesome factor in the chicken and duck broiler industries.

Cholera may attack at one time several species of fowl on the premises. It occurs both in an acute, rapidly developing form and also in a chronic form. In its acute form, the death rate often is high. Birds die within a few hours after sickness is first observed. The carcass is in good flesh. Distinctive symptoms are lacking, but frequently a greenish-yellow diarrhoea is present. Internally the liver is seen to be studded with grayish-white spots about the size of a pin head; the intestines are highly inflamed, and spots may be present in various organs throughout the body. In its chronic form, the disease causes a sickness of several days or weeks duration. There is loss of flesh and one or both wattles may be swollen. Also cheese-like patches may be present in the mouth and throat. Cholera is diagnosed by making a bacteriological examination in the laboratory and isolating the causative germ, PASTEURELLA AVISEPTICUS, from the affected internal parts.

Investigational work designed to develop effective measures for controlling the disease have been carried out at the Live Stock Sanitary Laboratory, at the University of Maryland. Vaccination and the use of sulfa-drugs were chiefly considered in the beginning. While vaccination has been found to develop resistance that may prove helpful in controlling the disease, the immunity is neither strong nor lasting. On the other hand, a higher degree of resistance has been shown to exist in fowls receiving sulfathiazole. In experimentally infected flocks given a uniform exposure to the disease, fowls receiving the drug suffered but little, while untreated control birds died at a high rate from the disease. While the performance of all infected flocks cannot perhaps be predicted on the basis of present knowledge, losses have stopped promptly after the adminstration of 1% of sulfathiazole in the mash of several naturally infected flocks. Sulfathiazole also may be helpful against fowl typhoid, although in experiments conducted at this Institution to date, it did not appear as effective as against cholera.

The proper amount of the drug to be administered eventually may depend on the form and character of the disease encountered in different outbreaks. Those contemplating the use of sulfa-drugs in poultry flocks should be warned against the danger of overdosing. Particularly in laying birds, disastrous results may follow the use of the drug in unnecessarily large amounts over too long a period.

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CARE OF TURKEY BREEDING FLOCKS

Prof. Noel L. Bennion, Oregon College of Agriculture

Turkey growers who keep breeding flocks are primarily interested in securing a large number of fertile eggs that will produce a high percentage of strong, vigorous poults. There is no correlation between fertility and hatchability and yet the two are bound together in a sense that there can be no hatchability without fertility.

Correct Feeding. To obtain high fertility and hatchability the breeding flock must be in good physical condition. If the birds are thin and run down or overly fat, both hatchability and fertility will be reduced.

The breeders should be given a ration consisting of free choice of growing mash, scratch grains, and green feed. From four to six weeks before hatching eggs are desired, the breeders should be changed from a growing mash to a breeder mash. Of the various mashes fed, the breeder mash is the most important, because it contains an additional supply of vitamins A, D, and G, which are essential for high hatchability of eggs and livability of poults.

The breeders should have free access to oyster shell. In addition an adequate supply of green feed is more important than ever. During the hatching season they should consume approximately 50 percent of their ration in mash and 50 percent scratch, by weight.

Artificial Lighting. Turkey breeders, both males and females, should be at least eight months of age when the hatching season starts. Without the use of artificial lights, breeder hens will usually start to lay about the first of March. This means that June-hatched poults can be used as breeders. However, if earlier eggs are desired, the breeders should be hatched accordingly.

Where lights are used to secure early eggs, the hens should be lighted about four weeks before eggs are desired. Toms respond to lights slower than the hens, so, to obtain maxium fertility, they should be lighted four weeks before the hens with which they are to be mated A 13 to 14-hour day should be provided. The lights should have reflectors and be placed over the roosts and feed hoppers fairly close to the birds. Dim lights at considerable distance have little effect on production. Lights will stimulate production without shelters, but shelters are a valuable aid in getting early eggs, especially in bad weather.

Rotating Toms. Having plenty of toms and rotating them seems to produce better results. Put the toms with the hens at least 30 days before hatching eggs are saved. Some producers keep two sets of toms, one set is used during the first half of the season and then replaced with a fresh supply during the remainder of the season. Others divide their toms in two or three groups and rotate them every other day or every few days.

Gather hatching eggs five or six times each day and keep at a temperature from 45 degrees to 60 degrees. There is a slight reduction in hatchability when eggs are held longer than seven days.

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2. **SUPER CARADEE.** A dry meal containing 250,000 vitamin A units of Carotene per pound, with chick-tested vitamin D added at the rate of 180 and 400 units per gram. **Caradee** is similar to Super Caradee except it contains 150,000 vitamin A units of Carotene per pound.

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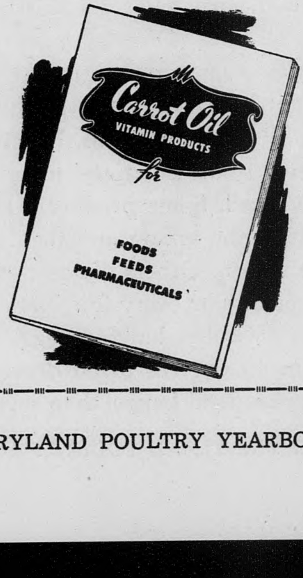

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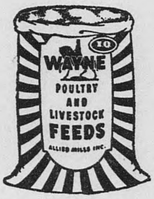

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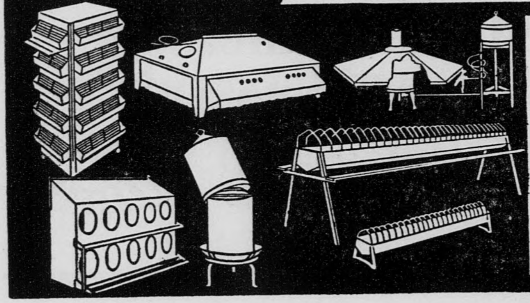

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FACTORS AFFECTING AMOUNT OF BREAST MEAT AND GRADE IN BROILERS

Several interesting observations were drawn from the results of research on broiler fleshing and grade conducted at the University of Maryland by Drs. Carl O. Frischknecht and Morley A. Jull. Purebred New Hampshires and Barred Plymouth Rocks and crosses between each of these breeds and Dark Cornish were studied. Some of the more important conclusions drawn are as follows:

Live body weight is the best criterion of the quantity of breast meat on chickens at 12 weeks of age, both purebred and crossbred. Breast meat as a percent of live weight was higher in females than in males. The mean live body weight was higher in females than in males. The mean live body weight was significantly larger in the progeny of the Cornish X New Hampshire mating than in the progeny of each of the following matings: Cornish X Barred Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock X New Hampshire, purebred Cornish, purebred Barred Plymouth Rock, and purebred New Hampshire. The amount of breast meat on the carcass of Cornish X New Hampshire progeny was significantly greater than the amount of breast meat on the carcass of the other crossbred and purebred progeny included in this investigation. In view of the relatively slow rate of growth in the purebred Cornish progeny, the effects of heterosis due to crossbreeding were outstanding. The results secured from this study indicate that there are at least some different genes involved in determining skeletal development on the one hand and fleshing ability on the other hand. This being so, it should be possible by proper selection and mating to develop purebred strains of birds excelling in body conformation combined with an abundance of fleshing that will produce a superior type of market grade of poultry.

Observed cross-section breast area proved to be the best criterion of market grade. The correlation ratios between flesh masurements and grade were higher than the correlation ratios between shank length and grade. The fastest growing chickens tended to grade the highest. Females tended to grade higher than males, but in the AA grade birds breast meat as a percentage of live weight was higher in males than in females. The strain of New Hampshires was superior to the strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks used in this study with respect to ability to transmit roundness of breast and superior grade of bird to the progeny.

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Ten times the anti-coccidiosis activity of sulfaguanidine is claimed for two new sulfanilamides, chloradiazine and bromodiazine. Another new sulfa-drug, sulfamethazine, is five times as active as sulfaguanidine. Sulfathiazole, sulfathalidine, and sulfasuxidine were found to be much less active than sulfaguanidine. The authorities for these statements are Drs. E. Waletzky and C. O. Hughes.

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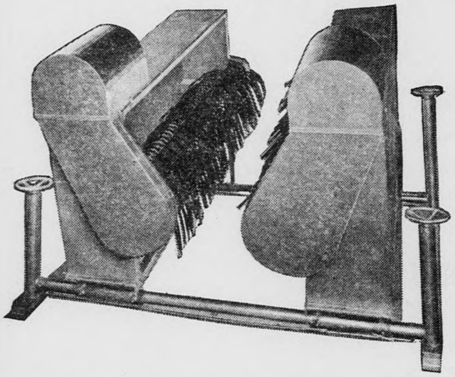

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The 1947 Lipman Poultry Fountain, showing adjustable flange—ideal for the brooder house.

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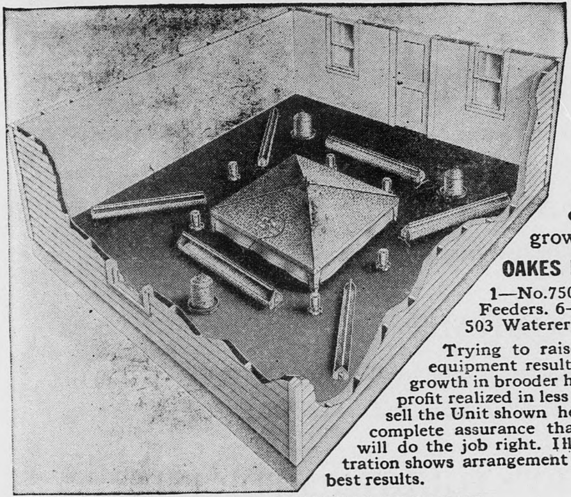
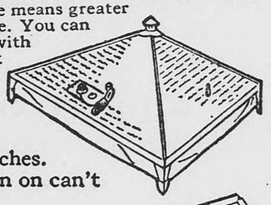


Oakes M.I. (Maximum Intake) Plan is a real help to more profitable selling of poultry equipment . . . It stresses Balanced Unit Sales . . . tells how and why proper equipment for "Maximum Intake" of feed and water cuts chick loss, promotes faster growth, increases egg production.

OAKES BALANCED UNIT FOR 300 CHICKS

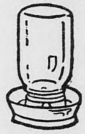
1—No.750 Electric Brooder. 6- -No. 448 Chick Feeders. 6—No. 64 Glass Pan Founts. 3—No. 503 Waterers. 6—No. 3942-W Broiler Troughs.

Trying to raise too many chicks with too little equipment results in excessive chick losses. Thrifty growth in brooder house means greater profit realized in less time. You can sell the Unit shown here with complete assurance that it will do the job right. Illustration shows arrangement for best results.



No. 750 ELECTRIC BROODER

Provides 2,704 inches of brooding area. Canopy 52 x 52 inches. Has adjustable legs. Sturdy assembly. Heavy denim-curtain on can't sag rod. Other fuel types available.

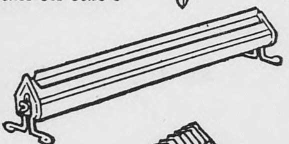


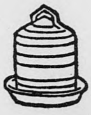
6—No. 64
Glass Pans for Mason Jars

One-piece polished glass. Fits any Mason Jar.

6—No. 448
Chick Feeders

Has turned flange along trough to prevent feed waste. Adjustable reel guards revolve to prevent roosting. 48 inches long.



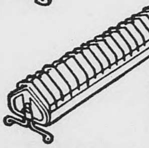


3—No. 503
Waterers

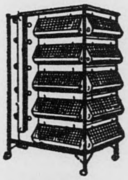
Made of heavy galvanized steel. Double wall construction. 42" drinking space.

6—No. 3942-W
Broiler Troughs

42 inches long. Capacity 15 quarts feed. Has hinged wire grill that lifts easily. Adjustable.



OAKES
M.I.Plan



Here's a LIFESAVER for Chicks–the 709-E Battery Brooder

Thousands of these Batteries are in use in hatcheries and broiler plants. They have brought through millions of chicks with mortality losses as low as 1 to 3%. Chicks brood in enclosed section. Heat is deflected downward. Made entirely of metal. Many hatcheries use for display and storage. Send for our new Catalog No. 52 and copies of the M. I. Plan Booklet. If your regular jobber cannot supply you write us.

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PREVENTING DAMP LITTER AROUND FOUNTAINS

There are several important characteristics of good water fount. The prevention of damp litter about the founts is one of the important ones, particularly in multi-story houses with their wooden floors which will rot from dampness. The following details will reduce, if not entirely prevent scattering of water while the birds are drinking.

1. Making the perch upon which the birds stand on a level or slightly higher than the water level will cause the birds' beaks to enter the water at almost right angles to the water surface. The wattles in most cases do not touch the water at all. There is, therefore, no water to shake off.

2. The placement of a small fount far enough away from the perch so that the birds' wattles do not get into the water, their beaks entering the water in most cases close to the edge of the fount.

3. A fount shallow enough or narrow enough so that the wattles do not enter the water.

4. The use of guard wires to keep the birds at a proper distance and to discourage the birds from shaking their heads as well as to keep the birds' feet out of the fount.— Prof. W. C. Sanctuary, Mass. Agr. College.

OYSTER SHELLS AND CALCITE SUPERIOR TO GROUND LIMESTONE

Crushed oyster shells and calcite grit fed as calcium supplement to the laying ration resulted in better egg production and stronger shells than when ground limestone was used as the source of calcium according to Dr. G. F. Heuser and L. C. Norris, Cornell University.

Body weights appeared to be maintained better in the case of hens receiving crushed oyster shells than those receiving calcite grit or ground limestone.

The addition of granite grit increased the average number of eggs produced per bird in the 42-week period by 15 in the case of oyster shells, 1 for calcite and 10 for ground limestone. The addition of granite grit reduced the amount of feed required per dozen eggs by 8 per cent in the case of oyster shells, 1.2 per cent for calcite grit, and 5.2 percent for ground limestone. The investigators suggest that calcite has a grinding function as well as supplying calcium.

The best combination appeared to be crushed oyster shells and granite grit, followed closely by calcite grit, with or without granite grit.

Index Of Adverticers

Ahmuty, Samuel 45
Air-Tite Products Co. 67
Albright Co., The 66
Allied Mills 61
Arcady Farm Milling Co. .... Left center spread
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. 28
Battles Farms 30
Beacon Milling Co. .... Back Cover
Beason Steel Products Co. 50
Bedford Milling Co. 44
Blundon, H. W. 62
Bradley's Hatchery 18
Bramble Poultry Farm 24
Bray, Fred W. 66
Bundy Incubator Co. 30
Christie Poultry Farm 58
Clofine, Herbert K. 48
Cobb, R. C. 54
Cohen, David T. 64
Consolidated Products Co. 26
Creighton Bros. 14
Cumberland Valley Hatchery 67
Cugley Incubator Co. 22
Cyclone Mfg. Co. 62
Decker Mfg. Co. 58
Dietrich & Gambrill .... Inside front cover
Dryden's Hatcheries 14
du Pont, E. I. de Nemours 10
Eastern Ultra-Violet Corp. 40
Eckrich's Hatchery 45
Edco Poultry Equipment Co. 30
Fiery's Poultry Farm 44
Green Acres Farm 54
Hales & Hunter 18
Hayes Poultry Farm 50
Hood, Chester R. 64
Hubbard Milling Co. 54
H & H Poultry Co. 62
Kasco Mills .... Right center spread
Lord Baltimore Hotel 16
Maritime Milling Co. 34
Mary and Chick Hatchery 26
Maryland R.O.P. Breeders' Assn. 45
National Band & Tag Co. 58
New England By-Products Corp. 14
Nock's Snow Hill Hatcheries 34
Norman Turkey Farm 61
Nutritional Research Associates 60
Oakes Mfg. Co. 69
Obrecht, P. Fred'k & Son 52
Park & Pollard .... Inside back cover
Pillsburg Mills, Inc. 39
Preston News & Bay County Farmer 8
Purina Mills 42
Quaker Oats Co. 6
Read Drug & Chemical Co. 54
Robinson, R., Inc. 70
Rughs, The 61
Russell, I. D., Laboratories 32
Salsbury's Laboratories, Dr. 20
Sattler, Mrs. A. W. 66
Schluderberg, Wm. - T. J. Kurdle Co. 26
Seneca Park Poultry Farm 44
Sherwood Feed Mills 68
Southern States Coop. 56
Spearin Hatchery 22
Sussex Poultry Co. 50
Telsex Co. 65
Urner-Barry Co. 12
U.S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. 62
Vineland Poultry Laboratories 46
Wene Farms & Laboratories 72
Westminster Cooperative Poultry Auction 67
Whitmoyer Laboratories 64

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The steadily increasing demand for Wene's sturdy, high - producing Chicks has been brought about by the market's requirements for TOP QUALITY EGGS and POULTRY MEAT. It is for this reason that farsighted poultry raisers use WENE Extra-Profit Chicks to meet TOP-QUALITY requirements.

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Wene Broiler Chicks are bred for High Livability. Rapid Growth and Quick Feathering. They bring top prices because of plump breasts and yellow skin. Profit by our year-round favorite WENE-Cross Breeds for Fancy Broilers and Roasters.

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WENE U.S. LICENSED VACCINES Protect for Life

Cost is less than one egg per bird. Safeguard your flock. Chick embryo origin Tracheitis and Fowl Pox vaccines. Easy, quick. Ask your dealer or write. Dealers wanted.

TRACHEITIS **Be Safe** FOWL POX

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AGAINST TRACHEITIS AND FOWL POX

Every precaution should be taken with Pullets before coming into production and broiler flocks 6 to 8 weeks old. Just one brood lost might wipe out a big part of the year's profits.

WENE VACCINES ARE EGG PROPAGATED!

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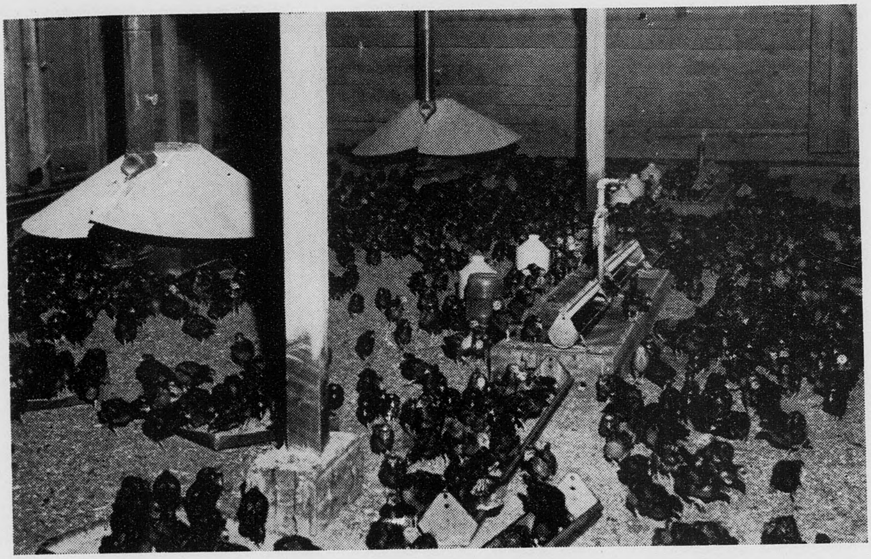
It's easy to vaccinate with WENE Egg-Propagated (Government Approved)) Vaccines. Full instructions given. Send for prices and Poultry Health Literature.

WENE POULTRY LABORATORIES
Dept. 45 Vineland, N. J.



Here is part of a 14,000 bird flock, reared on Park & Pollard Broiler Mash. Over 12,000 of these birds went to market at 12 weeks with an average weight of 3 lbs. plus per bird.

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It's not only rapid growth and low mortality, but cost per pound of gain that makes profits in the broiler business. The experienced Del-Mar-Va grower who raised this flock keeps accurate records. He is one of many who says Park & Pollard feed brings superior results.

You get good results with Park & Pollard feeds because value is built into the ration under strict laboratory supervision. This scientific control of the formulation takes the guesswork out of feeding. It insures the feeding value that promotes profitable growth.

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LAY OR BUST

MILK-MAID DAIRY RATIONS

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